## BOOTH'S CAPTORS.

Distribution of the Reward Money. Other Interesting Facts.

A representative of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE visited the War Department in quest of improvation that would enable him to defihitely answer the inquiry of a correspondent in relation to the men who captured John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of President Lincoln, and the distribution of the reward paid by the Government for this service. This most foul and atrocious conspiracy, which culminated in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, is a fruitful theme, aiways full of interest to the people of this country. While it is not our present purpose to even sketch the tragedy itself, the search of our reporter brushed away the dust of years from some of the facts connected with the arrest and punishment of the conspirators. They are not new-indeed, they are so old that they have been wellnigh forgotten. Following the lead of our correspondent's question, we enlarge somewhat upon the subject, feeling assured that few, if any, of our readers will deem the labor misapplied.

far as has ever been ascertained, were 10 in | were sent there early in July, 1865. number:

JOHN WILKES BOOTH,

David E. Herold, Lewis Payne, George A. Atzerodt, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, John H. Surratt, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler, Samuel B. Arnold, and Michael O'Loughlin, Immediately after the murder of the President and the attack on Secretary Seward, most of these persons fled in different directions, each bent on his own safety. Herold, who was but a boy, scarcely 21 years of age, was the immediate associate of Booth. He held the horses, saddled and bridled, in rear of the theater. Booth and himself mounted and rode away immediately after the shooting. They fled into Maryland, and thence crossed the Potomac into Virginia. For 12 days they eluded their pursuers. They were finally brought to bay in a barn on the farm of one Garrett, 80 miles southwest from Washington. The barn was surrounded by a detachment of the 16th N. Y. Cav. at 2 o'clock in the morning of April 26, 1865, the assassination having taken place April 14. The fugitives were ordered to surrender. At first both refused, but after some parieying Herold gave himself up, knowing that he would be shot down if he did not. Booth, though one of his legs had been broken when he leaped from the President's box to the stage of the theater, defied the soldiers, and with a Spencer rifle which Herold had carried, determined to sell his life as dearly as possible. Then the torch was applied to the barn, Booth having been previously warned that this would be done if he did not surrender. By the light SERGT. BOSTON CORRETT SHOT HIM,

rifle at one of the soldiers. The avenging bullet took effect in the neck. Booth was taken into Garrett's house, and died at 7 in the morn-

President Johnson, who was boarding at the Kirkwood House. He was a few minutes late in his arrival. The alarm of the President's assassination had been given, and Mr. Johnson had timely warning of his danger. Atzerodt fled, and was captured in Maryland six days

Payne's part was to kill Secretary Seward. The latter was sick in bed at the time. Payne forced his way past the guards into the Secretary's room on the pretense that he had an important message from the physicians. Without out hesitating an instant he attacked Mr. Seward with a large knife, inflicting serious but not fatal wounds. The Secretary's nephew, Frederick Seward, who was attending him, grappled with the assassin, and was badly wounded in the struggle, though he prevented the full accomplishment of the murderous design. This part of the tragedy lasted but a moment. There was prompt response to the calls for help, and Payne, finding himself foiled, took hasty flight, dashing out of the house and making his escape. He left the city, but after wandering about for three days returned, and was arrested at the house of Mrs. Surratt in Washington, which appears to have been the

Mrs. Surratt made no effort to escape, perhaps relying upon her sex as a protection. She was arrested the following day at her house.

headquarters of the conspirators.

was also to have been assassinated, but escaped

a few days after the murder. The only one used to fasten the door after he entered who escaped was John H. Surratt. He made his way to Europe, and in Italy joined the Papal Zonaves. Being discovered in 1867, he was surrendered to the United States authorities and brought back to Washington He was tried before a givil court, but was saved by a disagreement of the jury. There was no doubt as to his connection with the conspiracy, and had he been tried at the same time as his fellowplotters, there is little question what the result would have been.

The rewards offered by the Government for the arrest of the principal assassins, apportioned and ordered paid by a special act of Congress, were distributed on the basis of the proportion which the services of or information furnished by each contributed to success in each case. The names of those sharing the rewards, and the amounts paid severally to each, are as follows:

FOR THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH AND HEROLD. Luther B. Barker ...... Lient E. P. Doherty..... James R. O'Bierne,..... H. H. Wells, George Cottingham, Alexander ... 3,000 Lovett, each, \$1,000 .....

Serg't Boston Corbett, Serg't Andrew Wendell, Corp. Charles Zimmer, Corp. Michael Uniac, Corp. John Winter, Corp. Herman Newgarten, Corp. John Walz, Corp. Oliver Loupay, Corp. Michael Hormsley, Privates John Myers, John Ryan, William Byrne, Philip Hoyt, Martin Kelley, Henry Putnam, Frank McDaniel, Lewis Savage, Abraham Genay, Emery Parady, David Barker, William McQuade, John Millington, Frederick Deitz, John H. Singer, Carl Steinbrugge and Joseph Zisken, all of 16th N. Y. Cav., each, \$1,653.85.....

force. E. J. Conger, who received so large a medal or amulet. Many pages written after trouble with the United States. share, was a detective whose services were the tragedy, while the murderer was a hunted particularly valuable. Lieut. Doherty com- fugitive, were fully identified by the friends of manded the cavalry detachment that made the | Booth as being in his handwriting. Our re-

FOR THE CAPTURE OF ATZERODT. Christopher Ross, David H. Barker, Albert Bender, Samuel J. Williams, Geo. W.

Young and James Longacre, Privates, 1st Dei, Cav., and James W. Purdum, citizen, each, \$2,878.78...

FOR THE CAPTURE OF PAYNE. Richard C. Morgan, Eli Devore, Charles H. Rosch, Thomas Sampson, W. M. Wermer-skirch, detectives, each, \$500. John H. Kimball, citizen .... P. M. Clark, citizen ... Susan Jackson, colored Mary Ann Griffin ...

trial before a Military Commission, which finished its labors June 30. Four-Payne, Atzerodt, Herold, and Mrs. Surratt-were sentenced to death, and the sentences were approved by the President. Great efforts were made to save Mrs. Surratt, but the authorities article and left it for one of the editors of the emplary, and two weeks ago he was pardoned were inexorable, and all were hanged July 7. Bryantown, near Surrattsville, in Maryland, South. Booth stopped at his house in his flight, early the next morning after the assassination, and brief, for he knew the avengers would soon be upon his track. After telling Mudd what he had done, he remounted his horse and dashed | why? For doing what Brutus was honored traced Booth to that place, inquired as to the | than they ever knew, am looked upon as a the trial that Mudd had any previous knowl- either of theirs. One hoped to be great him-

labor for life.

to confinement for life. All these findings and sentences were approved by the President, who designated the DRY TORTUGAS, FLA.,

Those directly connected with the crime, so as the place of confinement. The prisoners O'Loughlin's health gave way under the fright and excitement of the trial. He died in hospital at Fort Jefferson, Fla., in September, 1867, after a confinement of a little more than two years. In February, 1869, the President

mother, and they were brought to his old home

ais retirement-Mudd on Feb. 8, 1869, and Arnold and Spangler, March 1-after three years and nine months of confinement. The official records show that these pardons, by proclamation of the President, were "full and unconditional," and "for good and sufficient reasons." The latter will be understood by the following: In 1868 Florida was scourged with yellow fever. It was in malignant form and was fatal | said : to many. Dr. Mudd had experience years before in treating this disease. During its condied was the United States medical officer at that place. Dr. Mudd took charge of the hos- no trouble. Once on the Maryland side, comwere most valuable and praiseworthy. The at least I was, and so were all the people encriticised the President for pardoning these | people were occasionally less fortunate. We men. But 16 years have passed, and there are used to choose dark, rainy nights for our expewhile the latter was in the act of aiming his | probably few who would now question the leni- | ditions, and usually managed to avoid the paent official act that set them free.

Dr. Mudd returned to his old home and re- enough. We simply bought railway tickets sumed the practice of his profession. He died and traveled as other people did, and, like by Connelisville coke to a temperature of 2,500°, about three years ago. Spangler and Arnold other people, we were let alone. It was nasty or more than enough to melt iron. The upper To Atzerodt was assigned the murder of Vice- have disappeared, and no traces of them can business, though, because of the apprehension

MEMENTOES OF THE TRAGEDY.

In the Office of the Judge-Advocate General of the Army are kept a few mementoes of the great tragedy. They are not publicly exhibited, but may be seen by those curiously inclined, on application. The pistol with which President Lincoln was shot is a small, oldfashioned Derringer. Its whole length is but a trifle more than six inches, and the barrel is but two and a half inches long. The caliber is larger than that of similar weapons of the present day. The bullet taken from the head of the President is also there. It was much flattened against the skull, which the doctors said was of unusual thickness. In a small glass case are fragments of the fractured skull, and the silver probe that was used on that oc-

There is a large, villainous, double-edged knife, or dirk, that was taken from the person of Booth. The handle is of horn, and the blade seven inches in length. It is of the kind commonly spoken of as a "Bowie," though the latter, strictly speaking, has but one edge. One side of the blade is neatly ornamented, and bears the inscription: "America, the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave; Liberty and Independence." Booth had this knife in his hand when he leaped to the stage of the theater, shouting "Sic semper tyrannis!" Booth's hat, which was picked up in the President's box, is of dark cloth, finely "quilted," in by unexpectedly leaving the city that day. He | the style much worn at that time. There is did so at the urgent solicitation of his wife, also a very high cavalry boot, reaching nearly who had a presentiment of danger, although to the hip, that was removed by Dr. Mudd from neither of them had the slightest intimation of the broken limb. At the instep is a slit, 10 inches long, made by Mudd for the purpose of Dr. Mudd was arrested at his home in Mary- an examination. In the collection is a pine land, Arnold at Fortress Monroe, and O'Lough- stick, three feet long and two inches square, lin and Spangler near Washington, all within which Booth had provided beforehand, and THE PRESIDENT'S BOX,

that no one might follow him. The stick lay upon the floor as Mr. Lincoln was carried out, and drops of blood fell upon it, the stains of which are distinctly seen. There are also a light-colored "slouch" hat, worn by Payne when he entered Secretary Seward's room, which he lost in the struggle, and two eightshooting Spencer rifles, which were concealed at a tayern in Surrattsville before the murder. for the use of Booth and Herold in their flight. Their route of attempted escape had been carefully laid out. Herold took one of the weapons, but Booth did not, owing to his suffering condition.

a rumor that President Lincoln had died by poison. That day Booth was a guest of the McHenry House, Meadville, Pa. With a diamond he scratched the following upon a pane of glass in one of the windows of his room: Abe Lincoln

Departed this life Aug. 13, 1864,

By the effect of poison. placed in this collection of relics.

diary, old, worn and stained, taken from Booth's details of the arrangement of the conspiracy, Lafayette C. Baker was chief of the detective | silver horseshoe charm, and a Roman Catholic | social evil, the saints would probably cause porter copied the following, which will be read with interest:

EXTRACTS FROM BOOTH'S DIARY. Colonel was at his side. I shouted 'sic semper' the grower \$125 an acre. 500 before I fired. In jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets; rode 60 miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never report it. Though | tenced in Salem, Mass., to 10 years in the State | Half a mile from the entrance to the cave were \$5,000 | we hated to kill, our country owed all her prison. He was in delicate health, and no one The eight prisoners were brought to speedy | troubles to him, and God simply made me the | thought he would live to serve out his sentence. instrument of his punishment. The country | Moreover, he professed great contrition for his | cal Society. Two pools of water, clear as crystal, is not what it was. This forced Union is not crime, and there was much sympathy expressed were also found. The cave is to be explored what I have loved. I care not what becomes of | when he despairingly exclaimed, "May God | fully by competent persons. me. I have no desire to outlive my country. have mercy on my soul," as the sentence was This night, before the deed, I wrote a long pronounced. His conduct in prison was ex-National Intelligencer, in which I fully set forth | by the Governor. He has now married a Dr. Mudd was a prominent physician at our reasons for our proceedings. He or the

"Friday, 21.-After being hunted like a dog through swamps and woods, and last night be- have helped the couple establish a pleasant Dr. Mudd set his broken leg. Booth's stay was | ing chased by gunboats till I was forced to re- | home in Lynn, and Meade has obtained a good | herself picked up on the sounding sands, and turn wet, cold, and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair, and off. Dr. Mudd aided in the escape by purposely | for-what made William Tell a hero; and yet misdirecting a body of soldiers, who, having I, for striking down an even greater tyrant road he had taken. It was not shown upon common cutthroat. My act was purer than edge of or participation in the conspiracy, but he self; the other had not only his country's but but it is by no means necessary to add sugar to sary of her birth on the 26th ult. Her mother fact," and sentenced to confinement at hard | gain; I knew no private wrong.

I STRUCK FOR MY COUNTRY. Spangler was the stage carpenter at the theater. For two days before the tragedy he tyranny prayed for this end, and yet now see ficially-made sugar were added."

dish be made more agreeable than though artificially-made sugar were added."

eral health is good, and she retains all her faculties to a remarkable degree.

assisted Booth in arranging the details of the | the cold hands they extend to me! God canplan. On the trial Spangler claimed-and it not pardon me if I have done wrong; yet I must be said that this was not fairly disproved- | cannot see any wrong, except in serving a dethat he knew nothing of the plot to kill Mr. generate people. The little, the very little, I Lincoln. He said he had no personal acquaint- left behind to clear my name, the Government ance with Booth, but the latter told him that | will not allow to be printed. So ends all ! For the arrangements he was making in the theater | my country I have given up all that makes life were for the production of a new play. Know- sweet and holy, brought misfertune upon my ing him to be a celebrated actor, he supposed | family, and am sure there is no pardon for me this to be true. The Commission, however, in the heavens, since man condemns me so. deemed the evidence sufficent to convict him I have only heard of what has been done (exas an accessory, and he was sentenced for six | cept what I did myself), and it fills me with horror. God, try and forgive me and bless my Arnold was an obscure wagon-maker living | mother. To-night I will once more try the near Surrattsville. He provided vehicles for the river with the intention to cross; though I use of the chief conspirators at different times | have a greater desire and almost a mind to rewhen perfecting the plot. He disclaimed any turn to Washington, and in a measure clear my knowledge of their purpose, but the evidence name, which I feel I can do. I do not repent against him was strong, and he was sentenced | the blow I struck. I may before my God, but not to man. I think I have done well, though O'Loughlin was the youngest of the prison- I am abandoned, with the curse of Cain upon ers, with the exception of Herold. It is not clear | me, when, if the world knew my heart, that what part he had in the scheme. He was of a one blow would have made me great, though I good family. It was, and still is, urged by his | did desire no greatness. To-night 1 try once friends in his behalf, that he was innocent of any | more to escape these bloodhounds. Who, who, share in the crime, but by reason of his associa- | can read his fate! God's will be done. I have tion with some of the participants be was made | too great a care to die like a criminal. Oh, may the victim of circumstantial evidence, which, He spare me that and let me die bravely. I in the opinion of the Commission, justified a | bless the entire world. I have never hated nor verdict of guilty. He was sentenced for life. wronged any one. This last was not a wrong, unless God deems it so, and it is with Him to damn or bless me. And for this brave boy, Herold, here with me, who often prays (yes, before and since,) with a true and sincere heart, was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me."

THE OLD FORDS THEATER, Medical Museum.

as clerk in the freight office of a steamboat line | Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, between in Baltimore. For a considerable time during the | Chicago and Council Bluffs and Omaha, and war he was one of the secret agents of the Con- between Chicago and Milwaukee, so that travelfederacy, and in that capacity made repeated ers to or from or between any of these points trips between Richmond and Canada. In a recent interview, speaking of those trips, Surratt | meal, royally served and with magnificent

and efficient in his labors. Among those who difficulty was how to avoid hospitality and | Car. accept the best ald in traversing it. There was pitals, and abated none of his efforts until the | ing North, and the rest was as easy as traveling plague had disappeared. Arnold and Spangler | now. The same was true on the return jourrolunteered as nurses and served faithfully to | ney, but the Potomac was closely guarded, and the end. Not one of the three took the fever. | it was a serious matter to get across. -Our dis-The President rewarded them by full pardon. | guises were manifold, however, and whatever Whether or not the hope of release may have | dispatches we had were towed and weighted influenced them in their labors for the cause of | astern of the boats, so that in case of capture we humanity, the fact remains that their services | could dispose of them effectually. We weresoftening influence of time had scarcely yet | gaged as agents-fired at a score of times, both been felt, and there were many who severely by cannon and rifle, but I was not hit. Other trol boats. Traveling on this side was easy

we dwelt in ; you can imagine that. I remember I used to take, as a rule, an evening train to Baltimore and one at 9 o'clock or so from there to Harrisburg. Then I had to wait for a train West or North sometimes. I went to the bridge sometimes by way of the Reading Railroad to New York via Easton and up Lake Champlain, and at others to Detroit. But we used to go regularly to Harrisburg, and we had to wait there, where the detectives were thicker than any other kind of passengers. I never made any disguises, but went about my business as one who had legitimate errands in traveling." Speaking of his mother Surratt said: "Now let me solemnly say that I never knew that my mother was in serious danger. I deemed it only a matter of time-a few months-when she should, by reason of the revulsion of public feeling, be released. In that belief I was confirmed by those about me, who insisted that she was to be discharged and kept the newspapers away from me. When I heard that she was sentenced to death I was absolutely crazy. I was restrained by force-physical force, which I tried to overcome-from coming to the States, if not to save | the conscript fathers of the community held to die with her. Alas, I could not do it. I a meeting to decide upon the best means of fought and plead, but those about me had | putting a stop to the calamity. It was agreed their lives at stake and my return might be a | that resort should be had to the old Slavonic clew to their place of living and they stopped | custom of round-plowing. A Russian paper me. If I had known earlier; but I did not gives an account of the process. Seven virgins, know. I have had every conceivable unkind | two old women, and a young bachelor of good thing said of me. They have said that had I | character are elected. At midnight a procession come forth from hiding and said, 'Here am I,' of the peasants is formed, led by two old wo-I would have saved her and myself. I do not | men carrying pictures of Saints. In the rear believe that the temper of the people would of the procession the seven maidens are

An Ancient Pedestrian. Robert W. Andrews, of Sumter, S. C., aged 96 years, whose pedestrian tour from his home to Boston last year made him famous, left Charleston recently on a tramp to New Orleans, whither he goes to "take in" the Exposition. Mr. Andrews is a rugged, bale, bearty and well-preserved specimen of humanity, and is apparently as strong and vigorous as the in a plain suit of dark gray, wears a weatherbeaten and frayed white tile, and carries an umbrella twined with pink ribbons. On his back is strapped a small pack containing changes of underwear, etc. He is accompanied by his little dog Fido, which made the trip with him to Boston. Capt. Andrew expects to arrive in the Crescent City in the latter part of No-In August, 1864, the country was startled by vember. After doing the Exposition and resting for two or three weeks, he intends to go by rail to Texas to visit relatives.

Mexico Not a Happy Land for Mormons. It is very evident that Mexico will not prove a peaceful sojourning place for the Latter-Day Saints, as a determined stand is being taken against them. In addition to the demand After Mr. Lincoln's death by the hand of this | made upon President Diaz to rescind the grant | man the pane of glass became an object of in- of the 100 sites of land in Northern Chihuahua terest. It was taken from the window, for- to the Mormons the Catholic priests are dewarded to Washington by Miss McHenry, and | manding that the laws shall be enforced against the Mormons as in America. This operates against the plural wife keepers now The most interesting article is the pocket in the republic, and they will have to reform person. All the leaves previous to April 14- or go. The Church is backed by a strong pubthe day of the murder-were cut out by Booth, lie sentiment, especially in the Northern States. It is supposed that these leaves contained the and should Young succeed in locating another colony, he will have not only rigid law but a and were probably destroyed by him. In the | social religious element to combat. The news-'pocket" of the diary were five photographs of papers and politicians have also taken the subyoung women, presumably actresses, a small | ject in hand, and claim that, in addition to the

Raisins in California.

(Cal.) the largest raisin dryer in the world. It has a capacity of 50 tons. Experiment has demonstrated that the curing of raisins by "April 14, Friday, the Ides.-Until to-day artificial heat is preferable to sun-drying. The nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our | quality of the product is better, and the results country's wrongs. For six months we had more certain and uniform. The Sacramento worked to capture, but our cause being almost | Bee believes that there is no better business for lost, something decisive and great must be any one to engage in in Northern California done. But its failure was owing to others, who than that of raisin making. No finer raisins did not strike for their country with a heart. | can be found than those produced in the Sacra-I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I mento Valley and its foothills. Fresno's raisin walked with a firm step through a thousand of | crop this year, from 1,000 acres, is estimated at his friends; was stopped, but pushed on. A | 100,000 boxes, which, at \$1.25 a box net, gives

He Married His Jailer's Daughter. Eight years ago Francis J. Meade was sendaughter of his jailer. He made her acquaintsituation in a shoe factory.

Diet for Dyspeptics. Dr. Fothergill, a greatly respected English authority on dyspepsia, speaks strongly in fa-vor of milk puddings and stewed fruits for the dyspeptic, the bilious, and the gouty. He says: Sugar is undoubtedly objectionable to many. Mass., celebrated the one hundredth anniverwas convicted of being "accessory after the his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no stewed fruit. If the acidity be neutralized by lived to be 104 years and seven months old and a little bi-carbonate of soda, the natural sweet- her father to be over 90. Mrs. Clarke is a disness of the fruit will be brought out and the | tant cousin of President Cleveland. Her gen-

RAILROAD DINING CARS.

An Innovation in Railway Passenger Service that makes Glad the Hearts of all Travelers. Let them Increase, Prosper and Multiply.

Any scheme or device that is introduced for the amelioration of the condition of the people must, in order to be successful, have at least two elements: First, a demand for it must actually exist; and, second, it must be presented in such a manner as to give a reasonable hope of satisfying this demand. With these two conditions in its favor, an innovation in any of the established methods will be successful. That downtrodden class of humanity known as "The Traveling Public" has long been groaning under the monster imposition of Fifteen minutes for dinner," with little to eat and much to pay for. The demand for something better than the

old method of feeding the hungry traveler has long been a crying one, until at length the bright idea of a "Dining Car" dawned on the mind of some philanthropist, and it had in it so many elements of practical adaptability to the requirements of the situation that some of the more enterprising railroads immediately adopted it. In somes cases these cars have succeeded beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, and in others, owing to mismanagement, they have failed. The Chicago & North-Western Railway, with its characteristic enterprise, has practically demonstrated the fact that a Railway Dining Car Service can be made successful, on a basis of absolute comfort and luxury to the traveling public, at comparatively small expense. In harmony with its usual custom this Company has allowed nothing to be put into these cars, either in the construcin which President Lincoln was shot, is on | tion of the cars themselves or in their equipordered that his remains be delivered to his | 10th street, between E and F. Once after the | ment and the meals they furnish, but strictly fatal night a theatrical performance was adver- first-class material. The cars are models of tised to take place in it, but it was forbidden by | ingenuity, comfort and elegance, and the meals The three other prisoners were pardoned by the authorities. It was then bought by the furnished are as near perfection as good material cooked by professionals and served by experts can make them. The Chicago & North-John H. Surratt has been some years engaged | Western Railway now runs these cars between can now indulge the novel luxury of a splendid surroundings, while going at the rate of 40 "There were not many difficulties. The fact | miles an hour. Let their tribe increase, say is that the North was so honeycombed by latent | we, and so will say all who experience the tinuance at the Dry Tortugas he was untiring | rebellion and resident sympathizers that the | comfort of a meal on a North-Western Dining

A Crematory Completed.

A large crematory has just been completed near Mount Olivet Cemetery, Newtown, L. I., and will soon be opened for business. Some time will be devoted, before the incineration of human bodies commences, to testing the furnaces by cremating the carcases of animals. As soon as the directors are satisfied that everything will work smoothly, a number of bodies, which have been embalmed to await the completion of the establishment, will be reduced to ashes. The first corpses to be operated upon will be those of James T. B. Collins and A. C. C. Tamson-the former the Secretary of the New York Cremation Society, and the latter a mem-

ber of the same company. There are two retorts, which will be heated parts of the retorts are perforated so that the gases escape into the fire and are consumed. A body intended for cremation will be taken into the chapel, which is in the crematory building, and placed on a catafalque covered by a pall. While a burial service is being read, the body will be lowered noiselessly to the basement without the knowledge of the mourners, as the catafalque retains its position. In the basement the body, wrapped in a sheet, will be laid on a slab of hollowed soapstone. The door of the retort will be raised and the slab run in on rolling balls of fire clay, which fit in grooves in the floor of the retort. President Beugless said recently that he thought the cost of incineration would be \$25. The directors will decide that matter on Monday evening. The company propose to have a supply of

urns on hand to receive the ashes of the bodies incinerated. They will cost \$2 and upward.

Russian Superstition. The village of Minussinsk, in Russia, has been troubled by the pest among its cows, and have allowed any one to be saved; but that harnessed to a plow, which is guided by the would not have mattered in the least. I would young man. A light furrow is plowed around have come had I known. I would, as God is the village; and thereby, according to the belief of the local agriculturists, a barrier is provided against the evil spirit. He has no power to pass over the mystical furrow.

A Very Public Marriage.

A marriage took place on the Onondaga, (N Y.) Fair Grounds, on the 25th ult., which was witnessed by fully 30,000 people. The ceremony was performed in response to the offering of a premium for such an event. The bride was a pleasant-looking girl about 20 years majority of men are at 45 and 50. He is attired of age, and was attended by three bridesmaids. The bride-groom, a prosperous young farmer living in the neighborhood, was attended by several bucolic friends. The ceremony took place on a high platform which was erected for the purpose, and the couple were greeted with the most vociferous cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. When it was over the bride had to endure kissing for fully 20 minutes, all the Fair directors, reporters and people on the platform participating in the osculation. Nearly every exhibitor on the grounds made presents to the young couple, the total value of which reached many hundreds of dollars.

Missionary Work in Germany.

A missionary meeting in Germany is apt to be a very different thing from a similar meeting in this country. An American gentleman who attended a missionary meeting in Jena recently thus describes it: It was held in the upper room of a beer garden, and the students who made up the majority of the audience drank flowing mugs of beer as they listened to the addresses. They also made the room so thick with tobacco smoke that it was difficult to read the hymn books. Before the speakers began their addresses they took a copious draft of beer, and after they finished they lit their pipes and contentedly smoked during the exercises.

A Painter-Missionary. [Philadelphia Record.]

Many people are familiar with the sentences Prepare for Eternity" and other words that appear on the rocks in Connecticut, New York. the time with his paint and brushes. He has put 2,700 sentences on rock since January, and says that every one saves 10 souls. He claimed to have saved 520 souls in Paterson, N. J., in one day. He sleeps in barns and gets no pay for his work; but he claims the Lord pays him. He says as soon as he goes to work at anything else the Lord tells him to go to painting again.

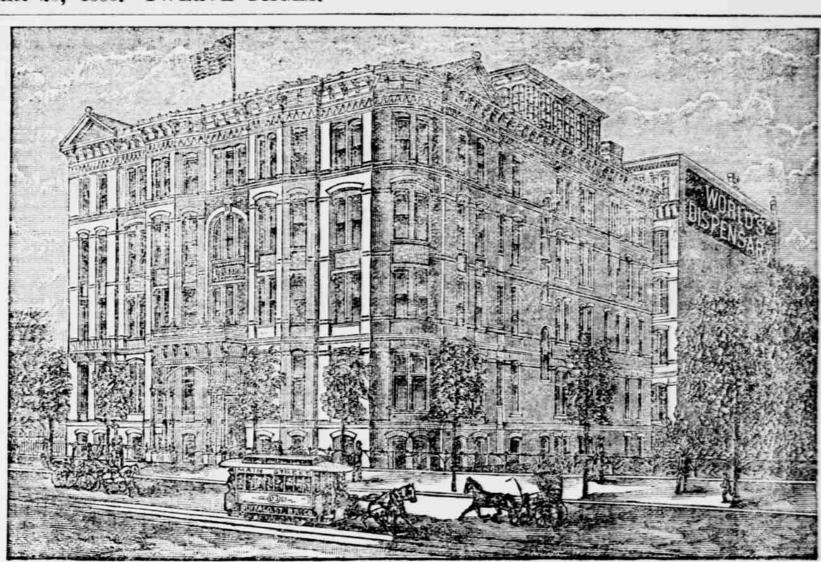
A New Cave Discovered in Tennessee.

G. W. Waldron, who lives near Nashville, Tenn., has discovered a cave 13 miles from that city, which has not been fully explored, but which promises to prove a very interesting one. found a number of beautiful stalactites, which have been presented to the Tennessee Histori-

> How Too Sweet. [Hartford Post.]

How the intense agonies of this artistic age creep upon us ere we know it. The newest and ance in prison and an attachment sprang up, sweetest idea is for the young lady who has which has finally resulted in marriage. Friends just returned from the seaside to paint a neat little yacht race on the lining of a shell she send it to her best young man. This signifies. when translated into the vernacular: "I will be the Genesta to your Puritan." This is very encouraging to the young man.

Five Score Years Old. Mrs. Olive Cleveland Clarke, of Springfield.



# INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

## A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

### a fair and business-like offer to invalids.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you nil expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

#### NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal con-sultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The per-feet accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate con-SIGNS OF clusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a sys-tem of determining, with the greatest accuracy,

the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no mirachlous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained MARYELOUS through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases jected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treat-ment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50.

Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will

be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every mainly incident to humanity.

## OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

perfect, complete and extensive provision for the most improved treatment of diseases of the air-passages and lungs, such as itis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examining the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, famigations,

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Ob-

stinate Constipation, Chronic Diar-

atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid,

two cents.

DISEASES OF rhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs con-tributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope, The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their

remedies for the cure of each individual case. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Pros-tate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved

of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistule, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is tise containing many testimonials.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, eral practice know so little.

St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability

We fully agree with the ce to sleep, and threatened insunity, Nervous Bebility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and tion, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic dis-eases peculiar to females, and so famous have UISEASES OF our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted ex-clusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department

STRICTURES AND URINARY FIS-

TULÆ.-Hundreds of cases of the worst form

have made these delicate diseases their sole study. Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Every important careful (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the

Recognizing the fact that no great institu- home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of tion dedicated exclusively to the treatment | skilled specialists. Our Department and rooms for ladies in the of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of | Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be the afflicted of our land, without the most very private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates.

PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, and other diseases affecting the region of the lower bowel, are largely treated, and with marvelous success, by specialists, who give their whole time to the study and treatment of this class of affections. We never fail to cure pile tumors, however large. When the patient can come here for treatment, we will guarantee a cure. Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has

een perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without causing any severe suffering. Send ten cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles. Hernia (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, of what size, or what the age of the patient may be (if not under four years), is speedily and radically cured in every without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, without pain, and without danger. There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, awkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give

tion, from which thousands annually die. NOT There is no safety in depending upon any kind of truss, though, no doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies SAFE. Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and nduce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder, and associate organs. CURES GUARANTEED in every case undertaken.

AUSSES, only partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict great injury and induce inflammation and strangula-

an any sufferer ask for greater inducements than these? Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment has been thoroughly applied, has been perfectly cured. Only a few days residence at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical institute is Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have

cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt af ten cents. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature

decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital DELICATE decline of the flathy potents, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases.

It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices. We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order

that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full

Council of the most experienced medical men. WE OFFER We offer no apology for devoting so much attentoo difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruised for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose that lives through unstilled treatment. Sand particulars of varieties where the process of the properties of the propert their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large illustrated treatment. cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there are probably none about which physicians in gen-

We fully agree with the celebrated Dr. Bartholow, who says, "I think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the other causes, and every variety of nervous affec- hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it. The same unnecessary fastidiousness causes the treatment of this malady to be avoided in private practice." We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our

best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps. ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.-Although

we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether equiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, M. Y.